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seeking to create a different effect, and if he is truly a poet his free verse is poetry, and will differ from prose not only physically but because it will be saturated through and through with an emotional quality which does not reside in prose. To ignore this because experiments in the psychological laboratory cannot reckon it, may produce a partial science of rhythm, but it can never produce a real explanation or definition of poetry. Karl Sandburg's poem "Grass" is not "amorphous prose." It is poetry of a very thrilling kind. It has a characteristic rhythm, a sense of cycle, and it has a lyric saturation no prose can attain. I do not wish to seem to belittle the work of Dr. Jacob, who, no doubt, won his coveted Ph.D. by it. But I doubt very much if his investigations will greatly disturb Mr. Sandburg's serenity, or cause its hosts of admirers to call *The Spoon River Anthology* prose, amorphous or otherwise.

WALTER PRICHARD EATON.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S FOREIGN POLICY: MESSAGES, ADDRESSES, AND PAPERS. Edited with Introduction and Notes. By James Brown Scott. New York: Oxford University Press.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY—August 1, 1914–April 6, 1917. Edited with Introduction and Analytical Notes. By James Brown Scott. New York: Oxford University Press.

A SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY—August 1, 1914–April 6, 1917. Based on Official Documents. By James Brown Scott. New York: Oxford University Press.

Though each volume listed above is separate and distinct in itself, all three should be used together in order to obtain a clear and connected idea of our relations with Germany from the outbreak of the world war to the date of our entrance into it. First we have a collection of Mr. Wilson's messages, addresses, and papers, arranged with a brief introduction to each, so as to show how "they are varying expressions of a single, definite, conscious purpose, namely, the strengthening of constitutional government where it existed, leavened with democracy, and the introduction of constitutional government where it did not exist. . . . The strain of democracy runs through all of his messages and addresses as a golden thread." He believes that "there

is but one standard for the individual as for the state." These views the editor insists, though of importance during the neutrality of our country and in time of war, are of even greater significance just now, for they "indicate in no uncertain way the attitude which the United States under President Wilson's guidance may be expected to assume in the negotiations which must one day bring about peace to a long-suffering and war-ridden world."

The *Diplomatic Correspondence Between the United States and Germany* is of great interest and historic value especially in the light it throws on the watchful-waiting policy of our own country in the efforts of the President not merely to keep us out of war but to bring about a righteous peace, and its revelation of the cunning, evasive, underhand attitude of Germany. Even those who grew restive under the prolonged interchange of notes cannot now calmly review this correspondence without feeling admiration for the high tone that pervades all our communications, for the vision of our statesmen that saw always the true course through the maze of international complications, for the fine courage that enabled them to do the right regardless of consequences, for the generous spirit that prompted our President to use every possible appeal to the better nature of Germany before having resort to force of arms. "Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them," he declared in his memorable address of April 2, 1917, "we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people towards us (who were no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing." To have expected for a moment a response to such a generous appeal will doubtless at this day seem a purely Quixotic idea; but the record now remains to to prove to future generations the absolute righteousness of our cause. In sharp contrast appears the weak, pitiable, morally blind conduct of Germany, now pleading self-defence, again resorting to the tyrant's plea, necessity, or to transparent quibbles, seeking to justify her course by declaring that Great Britain had set the precedent, and finally taking refuge in bare-

faced lying. In reading the notes of von Jagow, Bernstoff, Zimmermann, and other German "statesmen," one cannot refrain from feeling not merely bitter indignation, but keen regret that any nation should have sunk so low. "How art thou fallen from Heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning!" And the causes of the dazzling fall would seem to have been the same in each case: heartless ambition, soaring intellectual pride, hatred, jealousy, revenge.

The Survey of International Relations Between the United States and Germany makes even plainer the contrast between the social and political ideals of the two countries. The Introduction contains the President's Address to Congress, April 2, 1917, recommending a declaration of war against Germany; Joint Resolution of Congress declaring war; and German Conceptions of the State, International Policy, and International Law, from Frederick the Great, Bismarck, von Treitschke, von Bethmann-Hollweg, William II, and others. Then follow chapters on The Genesis of the War of 1914, The Neutrality of the United States, German Charges of Unneutral Conduct, Censorship of Communications, etc., covering much of the ground of the first volume but furnishing detailed discussion of the action of our country in each case. Each volume is supplied with a full index. The three books, handsomely printed and substantially bound in red buckram, are a valuable contribution to contemporary history and in the literature of the great war deserve a permanent place on the shelves of private and public libraries.

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THE MAKING OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, 597-1087. By Thomas Allen Tidball, D.D. Boston: The Stratford Company. 1919.

Dr. Tidball shows in this most delightful and altogether charming little book that he is a true teacher as well as an accomplished scholar. In the early part of the book he is peculiarly happy in sifting fact from legend. The book gives every evidence of wide reading, scholarly taste, accurate historical judgment, and acquaintance with the latest and best results of modern research.

Dr. Tidball has given us a most entertaining and, at the same time, most scholarly account of the early history of the English